

Shri Guru Nanak Degree College Rudrapur

Subject -Sociology

Development of Sociological Thought

Question Bank

50 Long Questions:

Unit I: Emergence of Sociology, Intellectual Source: Enlightenment, French and Industrial Revolution

1. Discuss the emergence of sociology as a discipline and its intellectual sources.
2. Explain the role of Enlightenment in shaping sociological thought.
3. Analyze the impact of French Revolution on the development of sociology.
4. Discuss the significance of Industrial Revolution in the emergence of sociology.
5. How did the Enlightenment thinkers contribute to the development of sociology?

Unit II: August Comte: Biographical Sketch, The Hierarchy of Sciences, Law of Three Stages

6. Provide a biographical sketch of August Comte and his contributions to sociology.
7. Explain Comte's Hierarchy of Sciences and its significance in sociology.

8. Discuss Comte's Law of Three Stages and its implications for sociological thought.
9. Analyze Comte's concept of positivism and its impact on sociology.
10. How did Comte's work influence the development of sociology as a discipline?

Unit III: Emile Durkheim: Biographical Sketch, Social Fact, Mechanical Solidarity and Organic Solidarity, Suicide

11. Provide a biographical sketch of Emile Durkheim and his contributions to sociology.
12. Explain Durkheim's concept of social fact and its significance in sociology.
13. Discuss Durkheim's theory of mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity.
14. Analyze Durkheim's study on suicide and its implications for sociological thought.
15. How did Durkheim's work influence the development of sociology as a discipline?

Unit IV: Karl Marx: Biographical Sketch, Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Alienation

16. Provide a biographical sketch of Karl Marx and his contributions to sociology.
17. Explain Marx's concept of historical materialism and its significance in sociology.
18. Discuss Marx's theory of class struggle and its implications for sociological thought.
19. Analyze Marx's concept of alienation and its impact on sociology.

20. How did Marx's work influence the development of sociology as a discipline?

Unit V: Max Weber: Biographical Sketch, Social Action, Power and Authority, Bureaucracy

21. Provide a biographical sketch of Max Weber and his contributions to sociology.

22. Explain Weber's concept of social action and its significance in sociology.

23. Discuss Weber's theory of power and authority and its implications for sociological thought.

24. Analyze Weber's concept of bureaucracy and its impact on sociology.

25. How did Weber's work influence the development of sociology as a discipline?

Additional Questions

26. Discuss the significance of sociological thought in understanding social phenomena.

27. Analyze the contributions of classical thinkers to the development of sociology.

28. Explain the concept of sociological imagination and its significance in sociology.

29. Discuss the role of theory in sociological research.

30. How do sociologists use empirical evidence to support their theories?

Theories and Concepts

31. Explain the concept of social structure and its significance in sociology.
32. Discuss the theory of social change and its implications for sociological thought.
33. Analyze the concept of social inequality and its impact on sociology.
34. Explain the theory of socialization and its significance in sociology.
35. Discuss the concept of culture and its implications for sociological thought.

Thinkers and Their Contributions

36. Discuss the contributions of A. Comte to the development of sociology.
37. Analyze the work of K. Marx and its impact on sociology.
38. Explain the significance of M. Weber's work in sociology.
39. Discuss the contributions of E. Durkheim to the development of sociology.
40. How did the work of classical thinkers influence the development of sociology?

Sociology and Society

41. Discuss the significance of sociology in understanding social issues.
42. Analyze the role of sociology in promoting social change.
43. Explain the concept of social justice and its implications for sociological thought.
44. Discuss the significance of sociology in understanding human behavior.
45. How does sociology contribute to the development of social policies?

Additional Questions

46. Discuss the importance of sociological research in understanding social phenomena.
47. Analyze the role of theory in sociological research.
48. Explain the concept of empirical evidence and its significance in sociology.
49. Discuss the significance of sociology in understanding social institutions.
50. How does sociology contribute to the development of critical thinking skills?

50 short questions:

1. What is sociology?
2. Who is considered the father of sociology?
3. What was the Enlightenment?
4. What was the French Revolution?
5. What was the Industrial Revolution?
6. Who was August Comte?
7. What is Comte's Hierarchy of Sciences?
8. What is Comte's Law of Three Stages?
9. What is positivism?
10. What is the significance of Comte's work in sociology?
11. Who was Emile Durkheim?
12. What is a social fact?
13. What is mechanical solidarity?

14. What is organic solidarity?
15. What was Durkheim's study on suicide about?
16. Who was Karl Marx?
17. What is historical materialism?
18. What is class struggle?
19. What is alienation?
20. What was Marx's critique of capitalism?
21. Who was Max Weber?
22. What is social action?
23. What is power?
24. What is authority?
25. What is bureaucracy?
26. What is sociological imagination?
27. What is social structure?
28. What is social change?
29. What is social inequality?
30. What is culture?
31. What is functionalism?
32. What is conflict theory?
33. What is symbolic interactionism?
34. What is socialization?
35. What is deviance?
36. What was Comte's contribution to sociology?
37. What was Marx's contribution to sociology?
38. What was Weber's contribution to sociology?

39. What was Durkheim's contribution to sociology?
40. Who are some other important sociologists?
41. Why is sociology important?
42. What is the role of sociology in society?
43. How does sociology help us understand social issues?
44. What is social justice?
45. How does sociology contribute to social policies?
46. What is qualitative research?
47. What is quantitative research?
48. What is a hypothesis?
49. What is a theory?
50. What is the scientific method

50 multiple-choice questions

1. Who is considered the father of sociology?
 - a) August Comte
 - b) Emile Durkheim
 - c) Karl Marx
 - d) Max Weber

2. What was the Enlightenment?
 - a) A philosophical movement
 - b) A scientific revolution
 - c) A social movement
 - d) A cultural movement

3. What was the French Revolution?

- a) A social movement
- b) A political revolution
- c) A cultural movement
- d) A scientific revolution

4. What was the Industrial Revolution?

- a) A technological revolution
- b) A social movement
- c) A cultural movement
- d) A scientific revolution

5. What is sociology?

- a) The study of society
- b) The study of culture
- c) The study of politics
- d) The study of economics

6. Who was August Comte?

- a) A French philosopher
- b) A German sociologist

- c) An Italian economist
- d) A British politician

7. What is Comte's Hierarchy of Sciences?

- a) A classification of sciences
- b) A theory of social evolution
- c) A method of scientific inquiry
- d) A philosophy of science

8. What is Comte's Law of Three Stages?

- a) A theory of social evolution
- b) A classification of sciences
- c) A method of scientific inquiry
- d) A philosophy of science

9. What is positivism?

- a) A philosophical movement
- b) A scientific method
- c) A theory of knowledge
- d) A philosophy of science

10. What is the significance of Comte's work in sociology?

- a) He founded the discipline of sociology
- b) He developed the theory of social evolution
- c) He classified the sciences

d) He developed the scientific method

11. Who was Emile Durkheim?

- a) A French sociologist
- b) A German philosopher
- c) An Italian economist
- d) A British politician

12. What is a social fact?

- a) A social phenomenon
- b) A cultural norm
- c) A political institution
- d) An economic system

13. What is mechanical solidarity?

- a) A type of social solidarity
- b) A type of social evolution
- c) A type of social change
- d) A type of social inequality

14. What is organic solidarity?

- a) A type of social solidarity
- b) A type of social evolution
- c) A type of social change
- d) A type of social inequality

15. What was Durkheim's study on suicide about?

- a) The causes of suicide
- b) The consequences of suicide
- c) The social factors influencing suicide
- d) The economic factors influencing suicide

16. Who was Karl Marx?

- a) A German philosopher
- b) A French sociologist
- c) An Italian economist
- d) A British politician

17. What is historical materialism?

- a) A theory of social evolution
- b) A theory of economic development
- c) A theory of political change
- d) A theory of cultural transformation

18. What is class struggle?

- a) A conflict between social classes
- b) A conflict between political parties
- c) A conflict between economic systems
- d) A conflict between cultural groups

19. What is alienation?

- a) A feeling of disconnection
- b) A feeling of connection
- c) A feeling of happiness
- d) A feeling of sadness

20. What was Marx's critique of capitalism?

- a) That it is exploitative
- b) That it is inefficient
- c) That it is unstable
- d) That it is immoral

21. What is the significance of Marx's work in sociology?

- a) He developed the theory of social evolution
- b) He founded the discipline of sociology
- c) He critiqued capitalism
- d) He developed the scientific method

22. Who was Max Weber?

- a) A German sociologist
- b) A French philosopher
- c) An Italian economist
- d) A British politician

23. What is social action?

- a) A type of social behavior
- b) A type of social change
- c) A type of social inequality
- d) A type of social solidarity

24. What is power?

- a) The ability to influence others
- b) The ability to control resources
- c) The ability to make decisions
- d) The ability to enforce laws

25. What is authority?

- a) The legitimate use of power
- b) The illegitimate use of power
- c) The use of force
- d) The use of persuasion

26. What is bureaucracy?

- a) A type of social organization
- b) A type of economic system
- c) A type of political system
- d) A type of cultural institution

27. What is the significance of Weber's work in sociology?

- a) He developed the theory of social evolution

- b) He founded the discipline of sociology
- c) He critiqued capitalism
- d) He developed the concept of bureaucracy

28. What is sociological imagination?

- a) The ability to think critically
- b) The ability to think creatively
- c) The ability to think sociologically
- d) The ability to think historically

29. What is social structure?

- a) A pattern of social relationships
- b) A type of social change
- c) A type of social inequality
- d) A type of social solidarity

30. What is social change?

- a) A process of social transformation
- b) A type of social evolution
- c) A type of social inequality
- d) A type of social solidarity

31. What is social inequality?

- a) A difference in social status
- b) A difference in economic resources
- c) A difference in political power

d) A difference in cultural values

32. What is culture?

- a) A set of social norms
- b) A set of economic institutions
- c) A set of political systems
- d) A set of cultural values

33. What is socialization?

- a) A process of learning social norms
- b) A process of learning economic institutions
- c) A process of learning political systems
- d) A process of learning cultural values

34. What is deviance?

- a) A behavior that violates social norms
- b) A behavior that conforms to social norms
- c) A behavior that is neutral
- d) A behavior that is positive

35. What is crime?

- a) A behavior that violates laws
- b) A behavior that conforms to laws
- c) A behavior that is neutral

d) A behavior that is positive

36. What is punishment?

- a) A consequence of deviance
- b) A consequence of conformity
- c) A consequence of neutrality
- d) A consequence of positivity

37. What is rehabilitation?

- a) A process of reforming deviants
- b) A process of punishing deviants
- c) A process of rewarding conformity
- d) A process of ignoring deviance

38. What is social control?

- a) A process of regulating social behavior
- b) A process of promoting social change
- c) A process of enforcing laws
- d) A process of punishing deviance

39. What is conformity?

- a) A behavior that follows social norms
- b) A behavior that violates social norms
- c) A behavior that is neutral

d) A behavior that is positive

40. What is obedience?

a) A behavior that follows authority

b) A behavior that disobeys authority

c) A behavior that is neutral

d) A behavior that is positive

41. What is the significance of sociological research in understanding social phenomena?

a) It provides a comprehensive understanding of social issues

b) It provides a partial understanding of social issues

c) It provides a superficial understanding of social issues

d) It provides no understanding of social issues

42. What is the role of theory in sociological research?

a) To guide research and provide a framework for understanding

b) To provide a conclusion to research

c) To provide a methodology for research

d) To provide a sample for research

43. What is empirical evidence in sociological research?

a) Data collected through observation and experience

b) Data collected through theory and hypothesis

- c) Data collected through experimentation and simulation
- d) Data collected through surveys and interviews

44. What is the scientific method in sociological research?

- a) A systematic process of observation, hypothesis, and experimentation
- b) A systematic process of data collection and analysis
- c) A systematic process of theory development and testing
- d) A systematic process of research design and implementation

45. What is the significance of sociology in understanding human behavior?

- a) It provides a comprehensive understanding of human behavior
- b) It provides a partial understanding of human behavior
- c) It provides a superficial understanding of human behavior
- d) It provides no understanding of human behavior

46. What is the role of sociology in promoting social change?

- a) To provide a framework for understanding social issues
- b) To provide a methodology for addressing social issues
- c) To provide a theory for promoting social change
- d) To provide a solution to social problems

47. What is social justice?

- a) A concept that emphasizes fairness and equality
- b) A concept that emphasizes freedom and liberty

- c) A concept that emphasizes justice and morality
- d) A concept that emphasizes rights and responsibilities

48. What is the significance of sociology in understanding social institutions?

- a) It provides a comprehensive understanding of social institutions
- b) It provides a partial understanding of social institutions
- c) It provides a superficial understanding of social institutions
- d) It provides no understanding of social institutions

49. What is the role of sociology in promoting critical thinking skills?

- a) To provide a framework for analyzing social issues
- b) To provide a methodology for evaluating social issues
- c) To provide a theory for understanding social issues
- d) To provide a solution to social problems

50. What is the significance of sociology in understanding social phenomena?

- a) It provides a comprehensive understanding of social phenomena
- b) It provides a partial understanding of social phenomena
- c) It provides a superficial understanding of social phenomena
- d) It provides no understanding of social phenomena